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OF THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE & SECURITY COMMAND

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HERITAGE

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

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Viewpoint

It's that time of the year again...time to raise the flag, sing songs, pop firecrackers...time to think patriotism.

July 4th...it comes only once a year, but its happening dominates the whole month. There's no other day in July as significant or as meaningful (unless it's your birthday) as that grand old holiday!

Independence Day...the birthday of our American heritage.

America is a great melting pot of many nationalities, many races, many religions...it is a country that owes her very existence to the blood and sweat of many people. Americans have made America great...but no one race, no one creed can claim the title American exclusively for itself.

The dictionary describes an American as an inhabitant or citizen of the United States but the definition says nothing about language, color, religion or unique customs. Americans have formed their own heritage...and it is a heritage that differs with each region of the country. What is "American" in New York isn't necessarily "American" in Memphis...what's commonplace in San Francisco may be unknown in Richmond. American is just that...American. It's what we do, how we talk, what we believe.

American servicemembers have the opportunity to live in other countries of the world and add those countries' regional traditions to their own American heritage. You have the chance to form a unique heritage of your own.

The study of American heritage is intriguing, fascinating and, best of all, easy. It's as simple as going out the front door and observing what other people are doing or listening to stories of their youth, their ancestry, their experiences. It's taking a trip across town or across country and looking, listening and reacting.

You can read pages and pages of written words on your heritage, but it's more enjoyable and more exciting to watch and live that heritage.

Enjoy your American heritage...live it to the fullest...refine it...pass it along. We have a great country, made greater by a rich and enduring heritage.



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THIS MONTH



Page 10 starts our American Heritage section. Looking through the next pages you'll find articles on the contributions of different races to our fight for independence, an interesting center section on misfacts of history and a pictorial sequence through the early years. Then there are the stories of four people who contributed their lives and knowledge to military intelligence. And, finally, there are some interesting facts about two symbols of our heritage...the flag and the seal.

INSCOMers in Augsburg shared their heritage recently with German citizens during a combined Armed Forces Day and Open House event. Stories and pictures on **Pages 4 and 5**.

This month's **RecRep** tells about a walk for charity, women's soccer, tennis and basketball. Details start on **Page 6**.

Ron Snavely is not just another sergeant in the Army. He's a very active fellow...a leader in civic causes. His story is on **Page 8**.

INSCOM WORLDWIDE	2
RecRep	6
INSCOMers	8
All Source	28

COVER: An old wagon and its tired driver cast a hazy shadow against the sunrise...it's America, the land of beauty, the land of plenty, the land of a rich and enduring American Heritage. Cover by Ron Crabtree.

On-Duty Class In Spanish At the 470th

470TH MI GROUP . . . Members of this Canal Zone intelligence unit now have the opportunity to improve their foreign language abilities during duty hours.

The 470th has instituted an on-duty beginning Spanish class consisting of 48 hours of instruction.

Students in the class have the opportunity to reach a level of proficiency of one in listening comprehension and one in reading comprehension.



Learning Spanish during duty hours is a new opportunity offered members of INSCOM's 470th MI Group in the Canal Zone . . . and it's one they all seem to enjoy. (US Army Photo)

Army Counsel Given Ride By the 704th

501ST MI GROUP . . . For Jill Wine-Volner, the Army's General Counsel, her June trip to Korea included an orientation and tour of the 501st MI GP and US Army Field Station Korea along with a flight in a 704th MIDAS training aircraft.

Following the two orientation tours and a briefing on the 704th MIDAS mission, Ms. Wine-Volner requested a familiarization ride in the OV-ID. Instead of a short circle of the field, members of the 704th MIDAS returned her to Seoul on the aircraft.

Accompanying Ms. Wine-Volner on the visits were Merrill T. Kelly, Special Assistant for Human Systems in the Army Office of the Chief of Staff for Intelligence, and Lieutenant Colonel Philip H. Sullivan, USA Executive to the General Counsel, DA.



Academic Award To SP4 Cunha

FIELD STATION OKINAWA . . . An enlisted woman, assigned to the field station's D Company, has received a Scholastic Achievement Medallion from the University of Maryland and been named to the dean's list.

Specialist 4 Anne M. Cunha received the medal from Emory T. Trosper, Director of Admissions and Registration, Far East Division.

The Scholastic Achievement Medallion is awarded to students who have achieved a 4.0 grade point average in 15 consecutive semester hours with the university.

The 15 hours earned combined with CLEP and DANTEs testing also earned SP4 Cunha an associates degree from the University of Maryland.

Specialist 4 Cunha recently returned to her hometown of Seattle to pursue a degree in Business Administration.

VIP Tours FS Misawa

FIELD STATION MISAWA . . . The Counselor of Embassy for Political Affairs at the American Embassy in Tokyo was a recent visitor to this INSCOM unit.

During his visit, Albert Seligmann received the tri-service operations briefing and was given a walk-through of the field station's operations spaces.

A Restful but Productive Way To Get Away From It All

FIELD STATION OKINAWA

... They wanted to get "away from it all" but only to discuss business ... that was the turn of events recently when the field station's operations battalion visited Okuma Rest Center for the weekend.

Thirty-five military members of all ranks, from battalion commander to Specialist 4, discussed issues ranging from consolidation of sections, ways in which sections could provide more support, methods of improving effective communications up and down the chain of command and ways to reduce paperwork (red tape).

Individual participants were also given the option of discussing problems they were interested in.

Participants were divided into five groups and each group was allotted Friday afternoon and Saturday morning to discuss the issues and formulate possible solutions. All seemed to believe that the welfare of the junior enlisted especially the trick worker, was the main concern.

And no group disagreed that the beautiful weather and relaxed atmosphere of the Okuma Rest Center contributed greatly to the success of the conference.



Major William H. Halker Jr., commander of the Operations Battalion at FS Okinawa, chats with battalion members during their recent conference at Okuma Rest Center. (US Army Photo by SP4 John Kesel)



It wasn't a weird creature who invaded Arlington Hall's grounds recently but a mock-up dressed in chemical warfare gear. (US Army Photo by SSG Bob Locke)

In Memoriam

Anna S. McLane, who worked for the Army Security Agency at Arlington Hall Station during and after World War II, died June 7, 1978, at the Andrews Air Force Base Hospital.

Mrs. McLane, who was 63 at the time of her death, worked at the Hall in the research and development branch. Her work was part of the valuable code-breaking operations performed there to safeguard American operations during World War II.

After she left the agency in 1951, she and her husband, John, traveled extensively, living in Paris for a few years. They returned to Alexandria, VA, where they have lived since.

Mrs. McLane's death was the result of cancer.



OPEN HOUSE

By Sp5 Alex Robenson





Lines into the food tent to grab a quick bite to eat ran 30 minutes or more and although it sprinkled, more smiles than frowns were evident throughout the day-long activities on Augsburg's Sheridan Kaserne May 20.

Combined to be an Open House and Armed Forces Day Event, camp gates were officially opened to any and all curiosity seekers anxious to catch a glimpse of American military life.

The German citizens along with off-duty soldiers and their dependents spent the day roaming the Kaserne's parade ground, climbing on military equipment, snapping pictures, munching ice cream, listening to country-western and rock-jazz music and generally enjoying the day.

Among favorite sights by both nationalities were the numerous drops made by special forces parachutists from Bad Tolz. Despite sometimes-strong winds, the chutists followed the smoke grenade markers to the target every time, much to the delight of the spectators.

And despite the cool then hot then cool again day, pint-sized boxes of ice cream could be seen clutched in many hands as they wandered freely among the displays.

The Augsburg area club system ran the gastronomic show, doling out American-style 'burgers, hot dogs, ribs, and fried chicken to the German guests, as many Americans opted for boiled wursts.

German and American military units from throughout the area displayed their wares to the crowd, collecting interest from all.

For the kids, it was a field day; they climbed, jumped, leaped, crawled and cavorted over around and through the gear all day.

On stage—a converted pair of "low-boy" tractor beds—groups provided entertainment nearly all day. Among them were the Bavarian Stompers Square Dance Club, jazz/rock oriented "Strongbox," country-western's "Laredo" and the Flak Chapel Choir. Boosting sound and support for the stage were USA Communications Command Activity Augsburg soldiers and equipment and personnel from the Reese Recreation Center.

Although rain showers threatened to send the throng scattering into the Sheridan Recreation Center for refuge, it soon let up—but left the playing fields unusable for the planned sports events.



Tired Feet, Sore Muscles, Happy People

Blisters and sore muscles have become a common occurrence at many INSCOM installations during the past few months. Between tennis, basketball, jogging, and the various walk-a-thons and hikes, INSCOMers seem to be going through lots of shoe leather.

A good example of this is the 20-kilometer Miles for Millions walk which took place recently through the scenic countryside of Korea. Approximately 75 members of the **501st MI Group** (including dependents) joined the walk which took them from Banpo Town Square to Seoul.

The sun was out in full force, and while some walkers jogged, most just rambled along taking pictures or enjoying the weather. Each of the ten check points were manned by first-aid volunteers to tend to the many blistered feet. And if anyone was "beyond repair," they could just hop on the shuttle bus which cruised up and down the course picking up those who decided that they couldn't make it after all.

Also set up along the course were booths with snacks and cold drinks for anyone who needed a quick boost of energy.

Proceeds from the walk were directed toward assisting physically and mentally handicapped children as well as the needy elderly.

Also on their feet, are 18 soldiers in Holland undergoing a rigorous 100-mile, 4-day march. The soldiers, from **Field Station Augsburg**, are representing INSCOM in the annual march, known as Nijmegen. More information on the group, designated as team 41, in the next **Journal**.

At **Arlington Hall Station**, the Blues (the Hall's women's team) have found a new sport . . . soccer. After extensive practice under the coaching skills of Greg Rixon and Jeff Wright, the Blues closed their season with four wins, five ties and one loss. Not bad for their first time on the soccer field.



Victor J. Hernandez checks in during the Miles for Millions walk. He's one member of the 501st who participated in the walk-a-thon for charity.



A different way, maybe . . . but they walked for charity all the same. Steven Harris gives his fellow 501ster Kim Tae In a lift in the fund raising walk-a-thon.

Also at Arlington Hall Station, the Garrison team is leading the intra-mural softball standings with five wins and no losses.

Throughout INSCOM installations soldiers are flocking to the tennis courts in droves, but at the **470th MI Group** in the Canal Zone they are picking up honors for the efforts. At the recent Canal Zone Army Tennis Championships, Thomas Sherburne, won the singles title and then teamed with James Luedeke to win the doubles round. The two tennis buffs, with the help of Alfred Rascon, and Robert Tilley even succeeded in walking away with the battalion level team championship.

A note of congratulations is also in order for Charleen Wright, also of the 470th MI Group. As a member of the 193d women's basketball team she traveled to FT Campbell, KY, to compete in the Eastern Regional FORSCOM Basketball Tournament. Although the team did not win the competition, they played admirably and gave it all that they had.



The finish line is near for these smiling but tired members of the 501st in the Miles for Millions walk. Left to right, they are Janis Piercy, Stephen Gerlach, Patrick Hogan and Mary Casserly. (US Army Photos both pages by SSG Clifton A. Cordell)

FS Augsburg

Fringe Benefits Easy to Take

“It really breaks my heart,” laughs Field Station Augsburg’s Soldier of the Quarter, Specialist 4 Mary M. Farrell of the First Operations Battalion—she’ll soon be going to the heart of the Bavarian Alps country, Garmisch, for additional training in her Russian linguist job.

Although the trip south was not part of the official packet of rewards for her soldierly efforts, SP4 Farrell believes being nominated Soldier of the Quarter may have influenced her supervisors’ decision on the candidate to send.

Besides having a chance to go on the temporary duty trip, she is also grateful for the opportunity of going before the board. “I’d encourage people to go before the (selection) board. I learned a lot. There’s no ‘hot chair’ waiting for you. It’s just good practice for the promotion boards . . . to let you know what it’s like.”

During one phase of the selection board process, soldiers were required to make a three-minute presentation. Specialist Farrell’s was about the NATO alliance.

“It wasn’t easy—I had to do some research, put it in my own words and prepare for it, not just memorize a lot of answers. But I learned more from it.”

The 21-year-old St. Louis native has also received some added attractions in winning the title. “Between (the different levels of competition) I’m exempt from Charge of Quarters, headcount and other extra duties for three months!”

In addition to working as a Russian linguist, SP4 Farrell has taken on the job as platoon reporter for her unit’s newsletter, *The Craftic*, and is presently enrolled in basic college courses with the University of Maryland.

“Some classes at the education center are shift workers’ classes, so it’s fairly easy to get your basic courses. It really hurts the people who are trying to get a degree in something and need to get those ‘one or two classes’.”

The enlisted woman’s plans entail “getting out of the Army and using my GI Bill for college before it expires in 1979.” But, the big choice will come in deciding which of two fields to pursue in college.

“I’m not sure yet, but I’d like to attend a Bible institute or work more with my Russian,” she says. “If I go with my language training, I’d probably try to get a government job, perhaps at the United Nations.”

Until then, what?

“Until then, I’m going to do a little travelling, do the best I can, and get promoted to E-5. I know I can achieve it.”

—SP5 Alex Robenson

inscomers



There's a saying that it takes a big man to bend to help a child . . . helping others is only one facet of Ron Snavely's life. Above right, in a clown costume, Snavely thrills a small crippled one. The AHS drill team which he formed and trained performs at upper left, and Snavely, in a thoughtful mood, is shown on the opposite page. (US Army Photos by SSGs Steve Lambert and Bob Locke)



For All Causes, For All Needs, He's the Man

Staff Sergeant Ron Snavely has been leading a colorfull career . . . literally.

Coming to Headquarters INSCOM in September 1977, he began organizing and training a group of volunteers who are now providing Arlington Hall Station with a smart-stepping, precision color guard for post ceremonies. Not only that, but the color guard is appearing at sports activities in the Washington, DC, area and other community events.

The role of color guard coordinator is not a new one for SSG Snavely, who serves as administrative NCO for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

He has trained, managed and been in color guards since 1972 when he became interested in the ceremonial activity while at Field Station Augsburg.

There Snavely volunteered for a then-forming color guard and began self-training in the procedures. In March 1975, SSG Snavely moved on to Okinawa, where he not only orchestrated an Army color guard for Field Station Okinawa but also put together a Quad-Service color guard consisting of Marines, airmen, soldiers and sailors.

A high point in color guard ceremonies, SSG Snavely recalls, was the bicentennial celebration of May 1976. The Commander of the Army Security Agency, then-Brigadier General William I. Rolya, was visiting Okinawa. SSG Snavely planned the event for several months, coordinated the personnel and wrote the script for the portion of the program featuring the color guards.

Various teams represented the major conflicts of Army history from 1776 through the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, Korea and Vietnam. Each group carried the flags of the period and wore uniforms appropriate to the time. SSG Snavely tapped a resource in Japan for the uniforms and the Okinawa Garrison for the period flags.

Although SSG Snavely thoroughly enjoys the color guard activity, which takes up much of his free time, there still seems to be enough time left over for community involvement. This year he became interested in the programs of the DC Society for Crippled Children, and joined in their spring walk-a-thon to help raise funds.

"Joined in," is an understatement: he jumped in and helped form a group of walkers from Arlington Hall Station, who collectively chalked up a little over a thousand dollars for the charity.

He also agreed to stage a talent show for this year's DC Crippled Children Society picnic, and immediately began rounding up singers, a band and other entertainment for the affair.

"Involvement" must be his middle name. At Okinawa, the sergeant was instrumental in forming the Army Community Services at the field station, which took care of the needs of soldiers and their families—supplying such items as ironing boards, kitchen utensils, baby cribs and the like. While at Okinawa, he also served as district quartermaster for the Pacific for the Veterans of Foreign Wars. At FS Augsburg, SSG Snavely had organized a post of over 50 members for the VFW. At Arlington Hall, he teaches techniques of Military Instruction for the Basic Leadership Course.

As a youngster, SSG Snavely was an enthusiastic golfer and also did quite a bit of caddying. He doesn't have much time for golf these days, except to follow with enthusiasm the exploits of his wife's sister, Vivian Brownlee, who hit the women's pro golf circuit about four years ago. She's not rolling in money, SSG Snavely remarks, but she is winning a few. Last year she won first place at the Dallas

Civitan Open with a one-over-par 73, final round score.

Staff Sergeant Snavely comes from a service family—Navy. His father was in the submarine service, and he has a younger brother, Paul, who is now in the sub service as a nuclear power plant operator. There are five boys and one girl in the family—and all, but his sister Bev, have served in the Armed Forces.

He was born in Hawaii, but left with his folks before he was a year old. He didn't get back till 1969, when he visited the islands on an R&R from Vietnam, where he served from December 1968 to July 1970 with the 146th ASA Aviation Company.

How does he manage all his activities? With a big assist from his wife, Sue, who has a few activities of her own—two boys, six and three-and-a-half years of age, and a job at INSCOM's Civilian Personnel Office.



Different Races Helped Win War

America did not win its independence solely on the efforts of the white colonists, . . . nor from the efforts of the black man, . . . or the red man, . . . or the early women settlers, . . . or from any single group of people. Freedom was achieved only by the joint efforts of all of these groups plus many more.

Only by combining their various interests into one cause did they succeed in overthrowing British rule in the New World. Every race, every nationality and every religion made their separate contributions and sacrifices toward this goal and therefore each has its own unique heritage to celebrate.

Jewish-Americans, for example, were responsible for establishing a major portion of this country's vast financial base. The extensive early railroad system would never have been built if not for the sweat and toil of many Chinese-Americans. Other races and nationalities, like the Polish-Americans, Italian-Americans, German-Americans, Canadian-Americans to name a few, were each influential in shaping and building this great nation.

Therefore, it is only fitting that when celebrating our national heritage we look to all of the ethnic groups that make up the great melting pot of America.

In the following three pages, we have chosen to examine the heritage and contributions made by three particular ethnic groups to America in general, and to the American Revolution in particular. These three, are merely a sampling of the many groups without whose help independence for America might have never come.





The Spanish They Explored, They Colonized

Walt Whitman once wrote, concerning the contributions of Hispanic-Americans toward our heritage: "I have an idea that there is much . . . of importance about the Latin race's contribution to American nationality . . . that will never be put with sympathetic understanding and tact on the record." He may very well have been right.

There is definitely no doubt that the role of Hispanics (peoples of Spain, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Mexico and Central and South America) in America's history is substantial. Especially during the early exploration days of the New World. From Cortez to Velasquez, representatives from Spain continued to secure territories and expand their colonies until the late eighteenth century.

First through the explorations of Christopher Columbus who, with the support of the Spanish queen Isabella, opened the passageway to the new frontier, then later with Juan Ponce de Leon who discovered Florida and Puerto Rico. On Sept. 29, 1513 came the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Vasco Nunez de Balboa quickly followed by the securing of Cuba for Spain by Diego de Velasquez.

By 1567, Spain had acquired a monopoly on the New World with many settlements especially in the

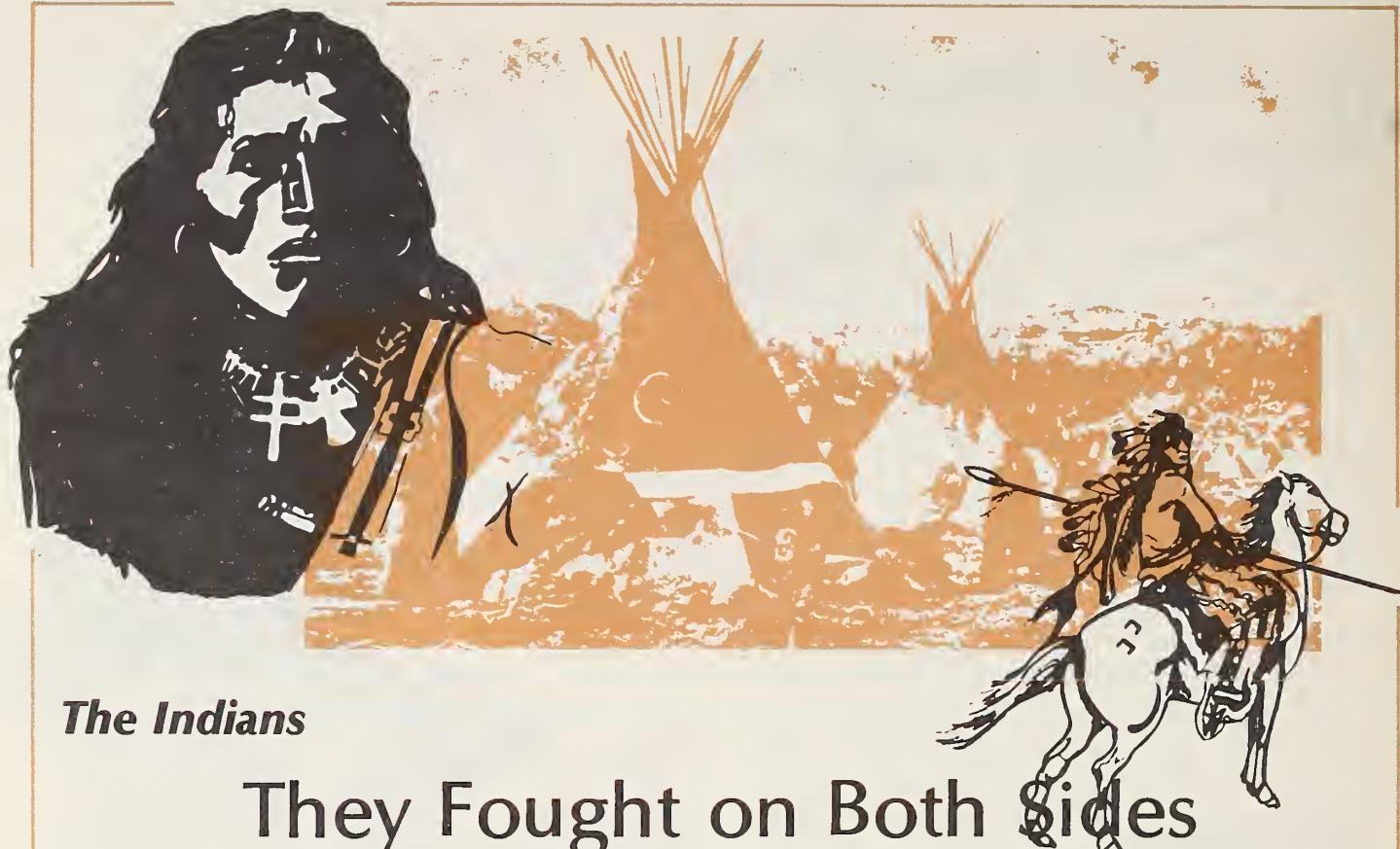
south and Florida. Evidence of this strong Spanish influence can be seen in Saint Augustine (the oldest city in America established in 1565) in northeastern Florida, and by the University of Mexico (the first university in the New World founded in 1535).

Spanish influence was so strong in the nation's early years that when English colonists landed at the future site of Jamestown, they were greeted by an Indian who spoke Spanish.

But Hispanic involvement in America's heritage goes far beyond the early explorations. Hispanic-Americans made significant contributions to the American Revolution as well. From the efforts of Bernardo de Galvez, Louisiana governor of 1777, who strengthened American defenses against the British, to the leadership abilities of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla who led a Mexican revolution against Spain in 1810, Hispanics fought along side the early colonists to gain their freedom.

Although sometimes Hispanics and Americans have been on opposite sides of the battlefield, as in the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, they have since resolved their differences and the Hispanics now exist as a vital and integral segment of our total national character.

Currently there are over 11 million Hispanic-Americans, or about 5.3 percent of the total US population in this country with ancestries in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Spain. Each culture has its own heritage, religious traditions, social structure and folklore. And all of these cultures have contributed in various degrees to our national heritage and customs.



The Indians

They Fought on Both Sides

American Indian heritage is as diverse as it is colorful. They shared over a thousand distinct languages and occupied territory from Greenland to Tierra del Fuego. They introduced Europeans to their unique crafts like silverworking and sand painting. Their extensive folklore and mythology attempted to explain natural phenomenons of the times and are the basis for many words in the modern English language.

The corn, potatoes, and other plants that they domesticated now account for nearly half of the total world food supply.

But what about the role of the American Indian in the colonial revolution? Many people are confused, and with good reason, when asked about the Indian's contribution to America's fight for freedom.

Actually, there were Indians that fought along side the colonists during the Revolution, but they also fought with the British against the Americans, and some tribes even remained neutral throughout the American Revolution. Those that backed the American cause numbered about a thousand and included the Catawbas of South Carolina and the Oneidas.

The British seemed to do considerably better on Indian recruitments, at least at the beginning, than the colonialists. Among the tribes which pledged their alligence to the British were the Chickasaws, the Cayugas, Mohawks, Senecas, and eventually the Onondagas.

But those that did aid the colonists in their fight for freedom fought bravely. Among others, they fought with General Benedict Arnold, Colonel Sumter's guerrilla forces and along side the famous corps known as Roger's Rangers. Indians served in various capacities during the war to include scouts, minutemen and sailors.

Even at the battle of Oriskany, considered by many the bloodiest battle of the American Revolution, there were Indians, about 60 in number, fighting for the American cause.

Like any battle, the Revolutionary War had its share of Indian heros. There was Peter Harris, who fought in many engagements and was wounded at the Battle of Stono. He was awarded 200 acres of land (customary for service in a Continental Regiment) and a pension of 60 dollars a year by the state of South Carolina.

Another Indian hero during the Revolutionary War was Indian Joe. A member of the Micmac Nation of eastern Canada, his parents were taken from him at the age of six by the British. After growing up in a French settlement of St. Francis, Joe later joined the Yankee Army as a scout. His services during the war were so vital that at its termination, Joe and his wife was invited to dine with George Washington.

Indians that were members of the Continental Army were not limited to just enlisted ranks. Several Indians were commissioned as lieutenants and captains and at Valley Forge one even attained the rank of colonel (Louis Nia-man).

The Blacks

They Bled, Died For the Cause

The contributions of Afro-Americans are deeply rooted in this nation's heritage and therefore any reflection of our early heritage would not be complete without giving heed to the thousands upon thousands of blacks that gave their lives in the struggle for America's freedom.

Every since the first slave ship arrived in Jamestown in 1619, Afro-Americans have sacrificed their lives for the cause of liberty, both for the nation and for the Negro race. The first man to lose his life in the struggle for his country's freedom was a black man.

His name was Crispus Attucks, and on the night of March 5, 1770 he led an angry mob into the gunfire of several British sentries. Five men were killed, Attucks being the first, and the slaughter became known as the "Boston Massacre."

Attucks was but the first of many blacks to lose their lives for America's independence. Nearly 5,000 Afro-Americans fought in the Revolutionary War, and by 1782 one out of every four soldiers in America's land forces was black. The total is quite impressive considering the extensive efforts first made to keep blacks out of either the Continental Army or the state militias.

It seems that due to the fear of slaveholders that slaves be issued weapons, the Continental Congress, under the urging of General Washington, barred blacks from enlisting in the Continental Army.



The British were quick to seize upon this opportunity and immediately issued the Dumore Proclamation awarding freedom to slaves who joined the British Army. This maneuver resulted in tens of thousands of runaway slaves from mostly southern states. Within the month, Washington was to reverse his decision, allowing free slaves to join the Army.

The list of black Revolutionary heroes is endless. There was Private Peter Salem who fought gallantly at the Battle of Bunker Hill and mortally wounded the British Major Pitcairn. There was Cuff Whitmore, a veteran of Concord, who escaped capture by the British and went on to fight in later battles.

Salem Poor was a free black who also fought at Bunker Hill. His actions in battle were so meritorious that 14 officers of his regiment submitted a letter of praise to Congress suggesting that he be "rewarded for his bravery."

Then there is the story of the unidentified "colored artillerist" who is said to have offered to change positions on his gun, after receiving a wound in his arm so that he could still be useful, saying that "he had yet one arm left with which he could render some service to his country."

The tales of black heroism also extend past individual accomplishments to the deeds of black regiments and companies. The all-Negro regiment of Rhode Island fought well at the Battle of Fort Mercer, and the Connecticut regiment received praise for their efforts in pushing back the Hessians at the Battle of Rhode Island. Black Revolutionary soldiers were with Washington at Valley Forge and were influential in the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Afro-Americans were also invaluable during the Revolutionary War in the capacity of agents and undercover spies. The most famous being James Armistead, a double agent whose efforts helped save the Continental Army from defeat by Cornwallis.

Pompey Lamb was another Revolutionary spy who gained access and information to a British fort by posing as a fruit seller. There were others, like Saul Matthews and Antigua, who managed to procure vital information from the British which helped bring about the eventual defeat of the British. Probably the main reason for the overwhelming success of black spies was the tendency of many a Caucasian to underestimate the intelligence of the black man, thus putting the Negro above suspicion.

The contributions made by Afro-Americans in the Revolutionary War were minuscule compared to their achievements since then. From politics to fine arts, from science to education, from civil rights to music, the efforts of Afro-Americans further the nation's accomplishments daily. Their contributions are substantial and if it were not for them America would certainly not have reached its present level of worldwide prominence.

LET'S GET

All men are born free and equal . . . Contrary to popular belief, this statement is found nowhere in the United States Constitution nor the Declaration of Independence.

Young George Washington threw a dollar across the Potomac . . . If he ever did it at all, which is debatable, then the river was the Rappahannock not the Potomac, and it wasn't a dollar since the only currency during Washington's youth was British.



The American colonists were able to beat the British because they used the rifle and employed Indian-type fighting Actually the British had encountered nearly 75 years of experience with these types of tactics during the French and Indian Wars. In regard to the rifle, it's true that it did have a longer range and accuracy than the musket, but, since it was so difficult to reload, both sides used muskets.

Plymouth was the first settlement in New England . . . Long before the famous landing of 1620, a colony of 120 persons established themselves at the mouth of the Kennebec River in Maine in 1607. The colony was abandoned the next year due to a variety of circumstances including a hard winter, but it holds the title of the first New England colony to be established in the New World.

Log cabins as the means of shelter for the early colonists . . . Despite popular belief to the contrary, the first colonists and the Founding Fathers never even saw log cabins, much less lived in them.

Only whites in the American colonies owned slaves . . . this is simply not true. There were blacks during these times who were free and wealthy. They imported slaves from both their own homeland, Africa, as well as England. The practice went on until 1670, when the Virginia Assembly made it illegal for blacks to own white servants.

There seem to be a bevy of misconceptions surrounding various conditions and situations of our national heritage. These mistaken beliefs are numerous and range from the Declaration of Independence to log cabins. Misconceptions seem to be an American way of life, and no doubt there are people in these sophisticated times of mass media who still believe that ostriches hide their heads in the sand, moths eat clothes, Harpo Marx can't speak, and Mrs. O'Leary's cow started the Great

Battle of Bennington . . . Not only did this famous battle not take place in Bennington, it didn't even take place in Vermont. The only reason that it acquired its name is because two detachments of German dragoons that were defeated there by Stark on August 16, 1777 were on their way to capture supplies stored at Bennington.

The painting entitled Washington Crossing the Delaware accurately depicts the event as it really happened . . . Not hardly, the oversized rowboat on which Washington is posed scarcely compares to the Durham boats from Pennsylvania which the trip was really made in. They were roughly 40 to 60 feet long.

Also in error is a flag bearing thirteen stars and stripes which was adopted in 1777. The crossing took place in 1776.

President Lincoln wrote his famous Gettysburg Address on the back of an envelope while en route to Gettysburg . . . In actuality there were five written drafts for the dedication, the first one being written almost two weeks before the event.

On July 4, 1776 the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence and unanimously signed the document . . . This is one of those myths which seems to become more widespread each year. The truth is that on that day the last draft was voted on and even then it was not approved by all the delegates. In addition, there were no signers at all on that famous day in our history.

It wasn't until August 6, 1776 that most of the names were attached to the document, but even then there were six signatures yet to be attached. One signer, Thomas McKean did not sign the Declaration until 1781.



IT RIGHT

Chicago Fire. These and other falsehoods live through their constant perpetuation, and it's time that they be substituted with facts. It's time that people are told that chop suey is not Chinese, dragonflies do not sting and camel hair brushes are never made from camel's hair. Since the theme of this issue is American Heritage, we thought it fitting to do our part to dispell some of these commonly-held misconceptions concerning our heritage and in doing so perhaps bring about a better understanding of our nation's history.

Thomas A. Edison as the inventor of the light bulb . . .

Another one of those fallacies that seems to gain more followers each year. Edison did not "invent" the light bulb, he simply improved upon a concept developed many years earlier.

Early electric lighting using arcs instead of filaments were successfully produced as early as 1802, and Sir Joseph William Swan showed a successful carbon-filament lamp in 1878, almost 10 months before Edison released his light bulb.



Sitting Bull and his tribe ambushed and massacred General Custer and his men at the Battle of Little Bighorn . . . Sitting Bull wasn't even present at the battle, he was in the hills making medicine while Crazy Horse led the attack against Custer. Also, for the record, it was not an Indian ambush but rather an attack on an Indian encampment by Custer and his men.

The famous painting entitled the Spirit of '76 . . . was not painted during the American Revolution, was not originally entitled The Spirit of '76 and did not represent members of the Revolutionary Army in its original conception.

The painting, depicting a flag bearer, fife player and drummer marching into battle was actually created as a cartoon. Later the artist, Archibald Willard, created a more serious and solemn version and changed the characters to Revolutionary soldiers.

The Cabinet of the United States Government . . . Nowhere in the United States Constitution can a provision be found establishing a cabinet. The Executive advisory staff is simply an unwritten adjunct to the American government which has developed over the years.



Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed all the slaves in America . . . Wrong. Not only did the document fail to free any slaves but Lincoln's motives in making the declaration were not, contrary to popular belief, inspired by altruism.

The proclamation was simply a blackmail tool of the president to discourage states from abandoning the Union. The way it read, any Confederate state which did not return to the Union by the end of 1862 would have its slaves declared free men. The document had no legal force on the Confederacy since at that time they were at war with the Union. So the Confederacy disregarded the proclamation and, in effect, no slaves at all were freed.

Indentured servants . . . Often thought to be little more than slaves who performed menial household tasks, indentured servants were actually those individuals who were under a contract to perform their own particular skill. Usually the contract arrangement was used to repay the cost of their passage to the New World. Many were gifted artisans but all were by no means "servants" as the term is commonly understood.

During the witchcraft trials at Salem, MA. many women were cruelly burned at the stake . . . The fact of the matter is that no one was ever burned to death in this country for witchcraft. Now this is not to say that the method used in this country, which was hanging, was any less cruel or painful.

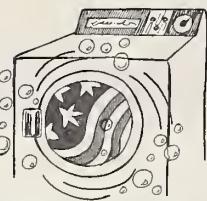
With only one exception, Giles Corey, who was crushed to death, every one accused and found guilty of witchcraft was hanged. Even two dogs were hanged once in Salem for practicing witchcraft.



Nathan Hale and his dying words . . . Probably one of the most well-known patriotic quotes is, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

However, that is not what Nathan Hale said. A British officer who was there records Hale's last words as, "It is the duty of every good officer to obey any orders given him by his commander-in-chief."

According to American custom the United States flag must be burned when it becomes soiled or tattered; it may not be washed ... Hogwash! There is nothing in American tradition or law that forbids the cleaning or mending of the flag. The only recommendation is in the Flag Code (Public Law 829) which reads that once a flag reaches a condition where it is "no longer a fitting emblem for display" it should be destroyed (if it cannot be restored) "in a dignified way, preferably by burning." Note that it is not even required to dispose by burning, merely the recommended way.



The sinking of the unarmed American ship, the Lusitania, by a German vessel that attacked it without warning, triggered America's entry into World War I ... Very little in the above sentence, other than the spelling of Lusitania, is factually correct. One of the main reasons that these falsehoods were perpetuated at the time was to deliberately inflame worldwide sentiment against the Germans.

The facts of the matter are as follows: the ship was a British Cunard liner armed with six-inch guns and thousands of cases of small arms ammunition. Among the passengers on the ship were

Canadian troops. The ship was not only sailing in a declared war zone, but on the day that it went down the captain had chosen to ignore an official general warning directed specifically to the Lusitania. Furthermore, the only reason that the ship went down is that an unexpected change in her course brought the ship in the range of the torpedoes of a German U-20 that was patrolling the area.

The metal war hatchet known as the tomahawk was an invention of the American Indian ... The Indians of colonial times were not even metalworkers, and therefore could not have possibly originated this weapon. Actually, it was produced by white craftsman to trade with the Indians.



Another widely-held misbelief concerning the tomahawk was that it was used primarily as a "throwing" weapon. In reality, the weapon was rarely thrown since this might have resulted in a lost weapon.

The right to keep and bear arms ... If one reads the remainder of the second article of the Bill of Rights they would see that the right to bears arms only applies to members of a "well-regulated militia." Therefore, federal or state gun-control laws are not unconstitutional unless they also apply to members of this militia.

You want a choice in those who run for elected office? You got a choice: vote in the primary election in your state. Throughout the 50 states and the District of Columbia, primaries are held for federal and state officials who will be nominated to run in the general election of Nov. 7, 1978.

Some States have already held primaries; others are holding theirs in the months to come. Most states have their primary on Sept. 12; These states are as follows: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming. States with their primary on days other than Sept. 12 are:

You Have the Right To Choose Leaders

Alabama	Sept. 5
Alaska	Aug. 22
Delaware	Sept. 9
Georgia	Aug. 8
Hawaii	Oct. 7
Idaho	Aug. 8
Kansas	Aug. 1
Louisiana	Sept. 16
Massachusetts	Sept. 19
Michigan	Aug. 8
Missouri	Aug. 8
North Dakota	Sept. 5
Oklahoma	Aug. 22
Tennessee	Aug. 2
Washington	Sept. 19

Check with your state voting office to find out details about voting in your home state.

And if you happen to be stationed far away from home that's no excuse for not voting. Every state has an absentee voting ballot for all their registered voters available on request.

Grover Cleveland in his Inaugural Address of March 4, 1885 said of the voter that he, "as surely as your chief magistrate, exercises a public trust." That principle still applies today.

The Early Years



Bison roam the plains



British rule



British soldier



British increase forces in America



Colonists revolt!





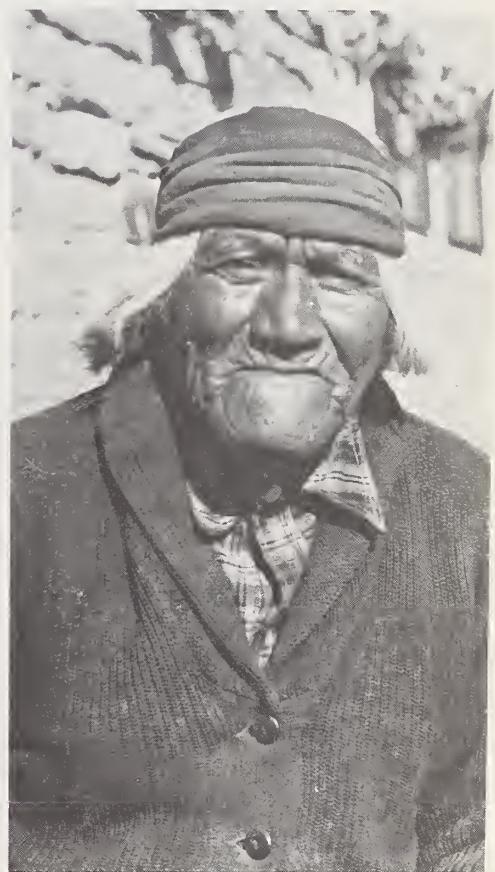
INDEPENDENCE!



America's raw beauty



Early settlers



A proud race





Strife!



Life is hard for settlers and Indians



Towns established

Their Names are Unfamiliar But Their Deeds are History

The names are shadowy in the annals of military intelligence. Many moved in and out of the intelligence community during their Army careers. The details of their operations fade into the woodwork. Sometimes a journalist gets the story and with a flair for the dramatics, over-dramatizes. The facts often remain hidden. Without embellishments, here are the stories of some whose lives are worth recalling this July. They added their lives to the struggle for freedom.

COL Sidney Mashbir

Colonel Sidney F. Mashbir, a captain in the infantry, began his involvement with intelligence activities in 1916, while with the Mexican Border Command, and capped his career during World War II when he was head of the Signal Corps' Military Intelligence Branch.

In 1916, before the U.S. had entered the first World War, reports were received that indicated small groups of Japanese were infiltrating from Lower California. Mashbir, with the help of Papago Indians, was able to trace the routes of these "invaders" and thus help neutralize the impact of their activities.

Shortly after this, Mashbir was assigned to Governors Island in New York and then detailed as the Department Intelligence Officer. When the country entered World War I, Mashbir set up an eastern department of counter-intelligence. A number of German agents were rounded up or revealed as a result of the department's activities. One of the more important ones was a master gunner in the Coast Artillery Corps, who had gathered information on U.S. coastal defenses.

After World War I, Mashbir went to Japan in 1920 to study the language. In 1923, he resigned from the Army to enter business there, but kept the lines open with Army and Navy intelligence officers. Later, he returned to the US and learned that he was not able to reinstate himself in the Regular Army because of a JAG ruling. He did maintain his Reserve commission and following Pearl Harbor, he joined the Signal Corps and was

placed in charge of what was ultimately designated as the Military Intelligence Branch.

In September 1942, he became a member of General MacArthur's staff and left for Australia. He was assigned as Chief of the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section of GHQ. After the Japanese surrender in 1945, Mashbir was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General MacArthur. In December of that year, he was assigned to the Office of the Adjutant General, where he served in various capacities until his retirement in October 1951.

In 1953 he published a book about his exploits, entitled, "I Was An American Spy."

Andrew Summers

Most people know of the message to Garcia through the dramatic tale of Elbert Hubbard, who used the incident to inspire readers about overcoming difficult tasks.

Many may recall the name of the lieutenant who "carried the message"—it was Andrew Summers Rowan. In reality, he did not bear a message to Garcia. His role was to find Garcia, the general leading the Cuban insurgents, and to determine the strength of the forces and if they would join the US in a conflict against the Spanish authorities. The year was 1898.

War with Spain seemed inevitable. The US War Department sought to get in touch with Garcia, to learn if he would cooperate with this country and to find out what supplies the rebels would need.

—Rowan cont.

Rowan, a first lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry and a West Point graduate, was given the assignment. It was less than two weeks before the Congress declared a state of war on April 25, 1898.

By that time, Lieutenant Rowan had landed in Cuba, made his way through the Cuban jungles, and journeyed to a town which General Garcia and his forces were besieging.

After tallying the needs of the rebels—they needed everything from up-to-date guns to artillery—Rowan made his way to the coast where he embarked on a small boat and sailed for Nassau, and from there to Key West by a more conventional vessel.

According to some historians, Rowan's action was not truly appreciated though it did receive some acclaim at the time. It wasn't until 24 years later that he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his mission!

The citation read:

For extraordinary heroism in connection with the operations in Cuba in May 1898. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American campaign, Lieutenant Rowan, under disguise, entered the enemy lines in Oriente, crossed the island of Cuba, and not only succeeded in delivering a message to General Garcia, but secured secret information relative to existing military conditions in that region of such great value that it had an important bearing on the quick ending of the struggle and the complete success of the United States Army.

When he returned from that Cuban mission and notified the War Department of Garcia's requirements, as well as the disposition and strength of Spanish forces, Rowan was assigned to special duty on the staff of Major General Nelson A. Miles, who was in command of the Army.

James T. Davis

At Fort Devens, MA, where military personnel learn the craft of intelligence, there's the Davis Library. It honors SP4 James T. Davis, who served as a MAAG (Military Assistance Advisory Group) Radio Research Advisor to elements of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. He arrived in Vietnam May 1961. He died shortly before Christmas—Dec. 22, 1961.

He was killed in combat during peacetime. Those were the early days in southeast Asia, before the more active involvement of American troops, before the conflict gained greater intensity.

In the waning months of 1961, South Vietnamese forces were moving against the Viet Cong in their jungle strongholds. American advisors together with staff officers of ARVN had drawn up a counter-insurgency plan. Moving in with the attacking forces was Specialist Davis and an ARVN

signal research team. He was riding in a truck equipped with a location finder, searching for Viet Cong transmitters. His group was ambushed—a land mine blowing up the vehicle and guerrillas attacking. Nine South Vietnamese soldiers and Specialist Davis died in the ensuing fight.

A survivor of the ambush later told how Specialist Davis had managed to fire off several rounds from his M-1 carbine before being downed. According to Army records, he was the first Army Security Agency soldier to be killed in the Vietnam conflict.

Specialist Davis, who was 25 at the time of his death, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal. Ironically, a higher award could not be considered because of the peacetime criteria that existed in 1961.

MG Dennis Nolan

His career spanned nearly 40 years of service, from 1896 when he graduated from the US Military Academy to 1936 when he retired. During that time, MG Dennis E. Nolan carved out a multi-faceted role for himself, and at pivotal points he was deeply involved in the intelligence field.

During World War I, he was selected by General Pershing to be Chief of the American Intelligence Service in France, a position he served in from 1917 to 1919. His activities earned him the Distinguished Service Medal. One must read between the lines and imagine the details hidden behind the general language of the citation that accompanied the DSM:

He organized and administered with marked ability the Intelligence Section of the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces. His estimates of the complex and ever-changing military and political situations, his sound judgment and accurate discrimination were invaluable to the Government, and influenced greatly the success that attended the operations of the American Armies in Europe.

While serving as an intelligence chief, Nolan was assigned for a two-week period to command the 55th Infantry Brigade, 28th Division, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. This was part of the southern pincer move of the Allies in the final drive against the Germans. He earned the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action near Apremont, France, 1 October 1918."

The citation reads:

While the enemy was preparing a counter-attack, which they preceded by a terrific barrage, General Nolan made his way into the town of Apremont, and personally directed the movements of his tanks, under a most harassing fire of enemy machine guns, rifles and artillery.

—cont. next page

July—

There's More to It Than Just Fireworks

Like apple pie and ice cream, like campfires and marshmallows, July and the 4th go together. But there are a number of other dates in July worth noting—anniversaries of significance for the military services, which have added to the heritage of this nation in peace as well as war.

July

- 1 Battle of Gettysburg began (1863)
Rough Riders attack on San Juan Hill, Cuba led by Theodore Roosevelt (1898)
- 2 Air Corps of the US Army established (1926)
- 3 Gen. Washington takes command of troops at Cambridge, MA (1775)
- 4 American colonies declare independence (1776)
John Paul Jones unfurls first "Stars and Stripes" on a Continental warship (1776)
- 5 Lewis and Clark Expedition organized by Army (1803)
- 8 Gen. MacArthur named Commander in Chief, UN Command in Korea (1950)

- Nolan cont.
His indomitable courage and coolness so inspired his forces that about 400 of our troops repulsed an enemy attack of two German regiments.
As a young lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, in the 1898 Cuban campaign, Nolan had been awarded two citations for gallantry against the Spanish forces. After the Cuban campaign, he was transferred to the 13th Regiment, which moved to the Philippines, and saw action against insurgents there from 1899 until 1901.
After that tour, he returned to the U.S. and was an instructor at West Point from 1901 to 1903 in the Department of Law and History. From 1919 to 1920, Nolan was director of military intelligence at the Army War College.
Before his retirement in 1936, he was in command of the Second Corps Area at Governors Island, NY. He died in 1956.
- 10 Army Armored Force established, bringing together elements of infantry, cavalry and artillery (1940)
- 11 Marine Corps established. Although Marines fought in the Revolution (as early as 1775), the Marine Corps Act made it official (1798)
- 12 Medal of Honor award approved by Congress. Initially, the award was only for enlisted men of the Army; later officers were included. In 1918, a review of the criteria was made, and new rules approved for its award which hold to this day. (1862)
- 14 The "spirit ration" for the Navy ceases as Congress does away with liquor on "vessels of war, except as medical stores" (1862)
- 16 The atomic age begins as first bomb test takes place at Alamogordo, NM (1945)
- 17 Act of Congress establishes disability pensions for service members disabled in line of duty (1862)
- 23 Army's first airship delivered to FT Myer, VA (1908)
- 25 Gen. U.S. Grant becomes first General of the Army (1866)
- 26 National Security Act signed by Pres. Truman. Sets up Secretary of Defense (SecDef) with cabinet status and separate Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force. Also establishes the Joint Chiefs of Staff. First SecDef was James V. Forrestal; first chairman of JCS was Gen. Omar N. Bradley (1947)
- 27 Army Medical Services established (1775)
- 29 Judge Advocate General's Corps established (1775)
- 30 WAVES established (1942)
- 31 Military Police Corps becomes permanent branch of Army (1941)
Transportation Corps established by Pres. Roosevelt under World War II emergency authority. (1942) Made permanent part of Army in 1950
At age 20, Lafayette is commissioned a major general in the Continental Army (1777)

Symbols of Our

The Seal



How many times while a dollar bill is floating in or out of your hands do you flip it over and take a gander at the Great Seal on the back? Do you think that you could describe it accurately? Don't worry, not many other people could either. It's become another one of those symbols that we tend to just glance over without giving it much thought. But actually, close examination of the seal would reveal many interesting symbols as well as a colorful history.

For example, did you know that the committee established in 1780 to first examine the issue of a national seal had various other ideas besides an eagle in mind. Some preferred mythological themes like Hercules choosing between virtue and sloth, or Biblical representations such as Moses crossing the Red Sea. And before the image of an eagle was finally chosen to represent the 'new' nation on the seal, many other symbols were suggested including soldiers, doves and goddesses.

Each element of the seal was chosen for its own particular symbolism. The eagle was chosen as the national bird because of its

matchless courage and love of freedom. The eagle is the only creature that does not seek shelter from a storm, but rather soars high above it. The olive branches in one claw and the arrows in the other symbolize our ability to make peace and war. And the constellation above the eagle's head represents the new nation taking its place as a sovereign republic. The motto "E Pluribus Unum" is translated from Latin as meaning "From Many, One" referring to the diversity of America's origin.

Although the design for the reverse of the seal has never enjoyed quite the popularity of the facing side (the eagle) it has gained a certain familiarity as one of the motifs on the one dollar bill. The design, of course, is the great pyramid and the all-seeing eye.

The pyramid which stands for strength and durability symbolizes the United States as a manifestation of a spiritual concept. The unlowered triangular capstone encasing a single eye represents God. The eye is always open and watchful symbolizing the omnipresence of the Holy Trinity (the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost represented by the three corners of the capstone). And the fact that the capstone is not yet lowered illustrates that the fulfillment of our national destiny is yet unfinished.

There are also two inscriptions on this side of the seal. The first, ANNUIT COEPTIS, translated from Latin means "He (God) has prospered our undertaking," and the second, NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM, means "A new order for the Ages." The date of the birth of that new order is inscribed in Roman numerals at the base of the pyramid-1776.

And for those who dabble in numerology, the seal has a great deal of symbolism. The number four, which stands for something concrete, derived from a spiritual idea, appears several times throughout the Great Seal. There are four symbols on each side of the seal, four limbs on the eagle, and four talons holding the arrows and olive branch, the pyramid is four-sided and between both sides of the Seal there are four inscriptions.

In numerology, the number 13 carries the same symbolism as 4, since 1 plus 3 equals 4. Thirteen is actually a very lucky number, despite the old superstitious wives' tales to the contrary. Why don't you test your skills of perceptions and see if you can find how many times 13 appears in the Great Seal of the United States?

Below is a list, . . . see if you've missed any:

- 13 leaves and 13 berries on the olive branch
- 13 arrows in the eagle's talon
- 13 stars and 13 stripes
- 13 feathers in each of the eagle's wings
- 13 letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM
- 13 steps of the pyramid



National Heritage

The American flag that flew over Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and inspired the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner," now greets visitors to the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology in Washington, DC. The awesome size of the flag, which dominates the entrance lobby of the museum, prompted one visitor to exclaim, "No wonder it inspired Francis Scott Key—he couldn't have missed it in the night!" The flag measures 30 by 40 feet and took 400 yards of "first-quality handwoven wool bunting" to make.

The flag that flew at Fort McHenry was an official flag with 15 stripes and 15 stars, the number having been set by Congress in 1794. By 1818, another law was passed—this one decreeing there be 13 stripes with stars being added to represent newly admitted states to the union.

The history of the flag that flies over our land began in 1777 when on June 14 the Continental Congress adopted a 13-star, 13-stripe national flag. The wording was not too precise, and subsequently flags of various designs and sizes were produced.

Next came the 1794 decision on 15 stripes and 15 stars, which became effective in 1795. But by 1818, Congress wrote another law, settling on 13 stripes and providing "on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag . . . on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

No one knows for sure who designed the first familiar stars and stripes flag. After its approval in 1777 by the Continental Congress, the "standard of the United

The Flag



States" was not officially supplied to the Army until 1783! Flags of one sort or the other were apparently used during the Revolutionary War, but not the familiar seven red and six white stripes flag with 13-five-pointed stars.

It wasn't until 1814, nearly 40 years after the flag was authorized, that the flag began to become popular, paralleling a growing (though slow) popularity of "The Star-Spangled Banner" song.

By 1912, with 48 states in the Union, more exact standards of design were set by President William H. Taft, and subsequent standards were enacted to define the 49-star flag in 1959 and the 50-star flag in 1960.

This is what we call a "standard" flag. The military has its own terminology for special-use flags. A garrison flag that flies over a military post—usually on special occasions—will measure at least 20 by 30 feet (such as the Fort McHenry flag). The post flag for normal use is generally 10 by 19 feet. A storm flag might be used in bad weather, of smaller size, 5 by 7 feet.

The American flag is a form of identification—it is a symbol of persons united as a common group for a common cause. Its official changes are recorded in documents. Its deeper meanings are recorded in the love, patriotism and sacrifice that have been made on its behalf in the past 201 years.

"I am your flag . . . not a standard, but a symbol. Not a banner but a belief. I was conceived in justice, fostered by the love of liberty, and nourished by the desire for freedom. I am composite of a Nation's ideals and representative of its ideals . . . I am what you believe me to be . . . and nothing more. I am your flag; my fate is in your hands."

Taste Tempting!

The Army's chefs create prize-winning culinary delights . . . that's the opinion of judges at the 8th National Culinary Arts Salon and Exhibition held during May in Chicago.

The Army chefs not only captured the grand award for best overall showing but gathered up 58 other culinary awards in competition among some of America's top hotel and industrial chefs. Members of the Army team earned 17 first place, 30 second place and 11 third place awards during the show.

So next time you go through the dining facility line, remember, you're could be eating as well as many hotel and high-paying restaurant patrons!

Classy Driving

Our INSCOMers in Germany may soon be trading their American-made vehicles for a Mercedes or Volkswagen . . . however, they won't be the traditionally luxurious and finely appointed leisure automobiles imported into the United States but

trucks, buses, carryalls, forklifts and other heavy duty equipment.

The purchase is part of the US NATO Forces' standardization and interoperability program designed to allow these forces to use each other's equipment. And, their purchase is expected to save Uncle Sam approximately \$5 million during the next seven years.

Delivery of the first German-made vehicles is expected this fall.

Document Info

If you're anticipating orders to Europe and have dependents with medical or special education problems, you should know that applications for dependent travel will not be approved until such problems are fully documented.

Complete and documented information is essential, according to Military Personnel Center officials, so the MILPERCEN Europe can determine if dependents can receive necessary special medical attention and educational assistance there.

Local personnel offices can advise you on what information and documentation are required and assist in providing necessary details to accompany applications.

So you're getting ready to move. It's a big job and depending on your furniture and possessions, it can be a headache. Is there anything else you should keep in mind? Yes!

While you have your eye on the "big picture" of moving, don't forget the smaller one of your own personal records. Now's the time to "get organized," and make up a personal inventory of your own.

Keeping track of your personal records can be built around a loose-leaf binder with sections for four major divisions:

- Current finances
- Assets
- Insurance
- Personal data

Keep Track Of Records

Under *current finances* comes such items as checking accounts—name and address of bank and account number; credit cards; tax returns; loans; deposit box; warranties and receipts (might even include a folder here of instruction manuals).

Your *assets* section will cover the savings accounts; any investments, such as stocks or bonds, real estate; automobile (identification numbers, title/registration information, loca-

tion of extra keys); and household goods (list, receipts for value, etc.)

Insurance entries will cover medical insurance, auto, life and social security data.

The *personal data* section should include your service/employment records, education, special courses/certificates, and family papers such as birth certificates, marriage, will, and letters of instruction.

Note that this is mostly a listing and directory—for many of the above items should be in safe deposit boxes or files. The loose-leaf binder idea is mainly to help you keep track of and aware of these four major aspects of your personal life.

Copyright Changes

The small "c" with a circle around it is no western brand mark. It is the copyright symbol usually found on published works and protects a variety of forms from audiovisual and art to sculpture and technical drawings.

On Jan. 1, 1978, an extensive revision of the copyright law went into effect, extending copyright protection, defining "fair use" of copyright material, and offering a clearer explanation of library and school use of copy machines for books, magazines, music and the like.

For works already under copyright, the new law retains the present copyright of 28 years from first publication, but increases the second period to 47 years. For works already in the second period, copyright is automatically extended to the maximum 75 years without need for further renewal.

The law now generally protects a work for the author's lifetime plus an additional 50 years after the person's death. The act does not restore

copyright protection for any work that has gone into general domain.

Material prepared by the US government does not come under the copyright law. This means that articles published in government periodicals can be used by others or reproduced without permission or payment. (Excluding, of course, copyrighted material that might have been made available to a government magazine by a private organization.)

Fair use of copyrighted works is based on such factors as purpose (commercial or educational use), the amount of material reproduced and the effect copying may have on the potential market or value of the work.

Thus, if a teacher wishes to copy a page or two from a book to illustrate a point in the lecture, such copying would probably be fair use. Scholarly use of material, for research or the like, would also be considered fair use.

The Copyright Office, which is part of the Library of Congress, has numerous circulars on aspects of the law as it affects written material, phonorecords, maps and drawings, designs, and so forth. Further information can be obtained by writing to Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20559.

Being Reclassified?

Are you considering being reclassified because of a profile? Then the Military Personnel Center officials have some helpful information for you.

Requests for reclassification into a new MOS must follow a reasonable period (60 to 90 days) of observed performance in the current MOS and include specific tasks you can or cannot perform because of your profile.

Since you cannot use the reclassification as a means of getting an "easy out" from one MOS to another, the request must include detailed reasons for recommending the reclassification.

And, your commander must recommend three alternate MOSSs, in order of priority. Then you must meet all physical, mental, time in service and other minimum requirements to serve in these alternate MOSSs, which must not be overstrength.

One of the major contributors to the manual is the Inscom's Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC). The ITAC, the Defense Nuclear Agency and an independent research organization, the BDM Corporation, combined to draw from the large body of Soviet writings on doctrine and tactics.

The document marks the first time that an English language summary has been provided which will contain in one volume all current Soviet military thought on ground forces operations. The manual will be used in US Army service schools and in tactical unit training in addition to serving as a source of information for military and civilian leaders concerned with how Soviet military operations are conducted.

—MI Magazine

Errors Cause Delays

Errors on Officer Evaluation Reports are causing delays and administrative problems for the Army's personnel folks.

One of the chief problems is commanders who are listing two "best suited" assignment recommendations instead of the required one.

Before submitting an OER, be sure and see that Part VI, A, 2, contains only one recommendation.

ITAC Contributes

An extensive manual on Soviet Army operations is currently in the final stages of editing. The document will be a comprehensive, unclassified guide to Soviet ground forces doctrine and tactics.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



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FLARE



AMERICAN